THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 111. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed *Assignees* of the Estate of the late Firms of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co., of *Shanghae* and *Canton*, hereby give notice to all parties indebted to said Estate, to make payment, and to all parties having claims thereon, to present the same (duly proven or certified,) for adjustment, without delay. The undersigned are alone authorized to complete the settlement of any outstanding business of the late Firms

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1852.

FOR SALE.

ON the *23d day of November next*, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, the LANDED PROPERTY in Shanghae, belonging to the Estate of the late Firm of WOLCOTT, BATES & Co. The same consists of Two small Dwelling Houses, Three large Godowns, and sundry Sheds, Out-houses, &c., &c., situated upon the Lots numbered 5 & 31. This Property has the advantage of a fine water frontage,—is in a central location, and is in all respects very favorably situated for carrying on an extensive business.

ALSO,

The BUNGALOW and LAND adjoining, situated upon the North side of the Souchau Creek, directly opposite the new buildings of the English Consulate. This lot has also the advantage of an extensive water frontage.

The above will be sold to close the Estate.

E. CUNNINGHAM, *U. S. Actg. Vice-Consul,*
A. G. DALLAS,
A. BOWMAN,
Assignees of the Estate of Wolcott, Bates & Co.

Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of WELLINGTON EMERY AYER, *Insolvent*, are requested to forward them to the undersigned for adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

P. LOUREIRO, JR.,
Assistant U. S. Consulate,
Assignee.

United States Consulate,
Shanghae, 13th August, 1852.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. 1. Ship *CHANNING*, Captain JOHNSON, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE A. 1. Barque *CLARISSA*, Captain RITCHIE, will have early dispatch for the above Ports. For freight or passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 3rd September, 1852.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MATHESON in our Establishment ceased on *the 30th ultimo*, and Mr. ROBERT JARDINE and Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL are this day admitted Partners.

Our Firm now consists of DAVID JARDINE, JOSEPH JARDINE, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN, ROBERT JARDINE, and ALEXANDER PERCEVAL.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

China, 1st July, 1852.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851.—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;
2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;
3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;
4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications, addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
,, LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
,, SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
,, PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDINO, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary* of *Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar ,, ,,

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST RECEIVED

EX *STRABO* and *JOHN BUNYAN*, and now on Sale at the undersigned,—

Per "STRABO:"

IRON RIM LOCKS.
MORTICE Do. with Mineral handles.
DOOR SPRINGS.
HAND SAWS, assorted sizes.
CURRY COMBS and BRUSHES.
SPRING BALANCES, from ½ of a pound to [40 lbs.
LETTER PRESSES.
IRON SCREWS, assorted sizes.
Fresh OYSTERS, CLAMS, and LOBSTERS.
PRESERVED FRUITS.
LOAF SUGAR.
Kennedy's COLD WATER BISCUITS.
FIGS in Drums.
BLANK BOOKS OF EXCHANGE.
30-hour Mantle TIME-PIECES.
FRENCH LOUNGES in Crimson Plush and Horse-hair Cloth.
Patent ROCKING CHAIRS in Do. and Do.
Do. CASTOR Do. in Do. and Do.
Do. NURSE Do. in Do. and Do.
Tête a Tête COUCHES in Do. and Do.
SCOLLOP Do. in Hair-cloth.

Per "JOHN BUNYAN:"

OILMAN'S STORES of all kinds from *Crosse & Blackwell's.*
SILK UMBRELLAS with Ivory-handles.
Ivory NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES.
Camphor and Chalk TOOTH POWDER.
Badger-hair SHAVING BRUSHES.
Rowland's GENUINE MACCASSAR OIL.
SPONGES, assorted sizes.
ADMIRALTY CHARTS of the EAST COAST OF CHINA.

H. FOGG & Co.'s

Shanghae, 14th August, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient: By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

FOR SALE.

ON SALE EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD.*

BASS' BEER in Hhds.,
BASS' BEER bottled in Pints and Quarts,
by

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHINESE CONVERSATIONS, designed to assist beginners in the study of the Chinese language. Price Two Dollars,—apply at the office of this paper, and at the printing office belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Shanghae, August 27th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle, Light Gold SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY,—from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A Lot of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work;

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghae, 13th July, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the ground, on *MONDAY NEXT, the 13th instant,* at 5 P.M. precisely—All that piece or parcel of LAND granted to FRANCIS ANDREW LAYTON, known as Lot N°. 87, and described in the Consular Deed N°. 76, as follows,—

A LOT OF LAND situated within the boundaries appointed for the location of British Subjects at this Port of Shanghae, measuring in Area, Eight *mow*, Two *fun*, Three *le*, Five *haou*, and bounded on the East by Lot 20,
West by Lot 90,
South by Chinese Renters,
North by Public Road.

☞ The Auctioneers respectfully beg to call the attention of Capitalists to the increasing value of Property in the vicinity of this now offered for Sale, being situated in the direct route of the Chinese Brokers to and from the City, besides which its proximity to the *Yang-king-pang*, renders it for business purposes almost equal to river frontage, the value and importance of which is too well known to comment upon.

Shanghae, September 10th, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

PERSONS who wish to have their LIKENESS taken will please call as I intended leaving in a few days.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Lung Tae.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 3rd September, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE MASTER and CONSIGNEES of the Barque *JOHN BARTLETT*, of London, will not be answerable for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the said vessel.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.
Medical Attendants

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands;
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds,
Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, September 11, 1852

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 24.	Manila,	July 26.
Madras,	July 7.	Sydney,	May —.
Bombay,	July 16.	New Zealand,	June 25.
Calcutta,	July 18.	Amoy,	Aug. 19.
Colombo,	June 21.	Hongkong,	Aug. 26.
Galle,	July 22.	Ningpo,	Sept. 3.
Penang,	July 27.	New York,	June 7.
Singapore,	July 31.	Boston,	June 7.
Batavia,	July 24.	San Francisco,	July 23.

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We publish to-day two communications which we have received in reply to the *Vigilance Committee*. The one is signed *Verité* and purports to be a true account of the alleged forcible seizure by Messrs. Russell & Co., represented by their partner the Acting Vice-Consul of the United States, of a Chop of Tea which had been previously bought by Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co. The other is signed *California* and appears to act the part of junior counsel in the abusive line. We fear the American Consul is not likely to be proud of his advocate. California's production may be disposed of in a few words. As all is not gold that glitters, so all that bears the signature of *California* does not partake of the elegance and strength that characterise the literary ingots of the *Vigilance Committee*.

The remarks which appeared in our last over that signature were certainly severe, but we have yet to learn that this community considers them unjust. An article may be severe, but not necessarily on that account unjust or ungentlemanly. Yet, as the case was rather peculiar, and the names of firms and individuals were brought forward without reserve, we felt bound in fairness to print to-day any thing that might appear on the other side. These remarks must be the only apology we have to offer to our readers for the apparent want of self-respect evinced in publishing the very personal communication of *Verité*. The forced homage which *Verité* renders to the power of the press can only afford amusement to the public and the *Vigilance Committee*. He should not despise the rhetorical powers of that able body. If he must be dragged to slaughter by the inexorable Committee, why should he object to their hiding his chain with garlands of roses. Let him go as a votive offering decked with metaphorical flowers. Let him cease to strike the earth with his feet, or rend the air with discordant bleatings.

Verité and *California* complain alike of the eloquence and the obscurity of the *Vigilance Committee*. A similar complaint has been made before by persons of greater celebrity. Some years ago no less a character than Lord Brougham found a master and a curb in the English press, when his eccentricities appeared to interfere with the due performance of his public duties. On that occasion his Lordship complained that an obscure writer, who was paid for his work by the square inch should wield an influence so extensive, especially when directed against himself. The press promptly replied that they had no power or influence except such as were based on sound opinions cleverly expressed, and that reason had a real power over the minds of men, which wealth and station could not resist. If the obscure writer however obtained an undue popularity by the mere attractions of his style, let the eminent statesman, the celebrated orators of the age unmask his sophistries. Let them not confess they are beaten with their own weapons—without a struggle.

With regard to the personal remarks levelled at ourselves by *Verité*, we have little to say. We have imbibed with serene good nature the lesson perseveringly administered to us, and the only revenge we have taken for the allusion to the deficiencies of our understanding is in publishing without stint the production of *Verité*. If we or the *Vigilance Committee* are thereby stultified one whit, we will appear before the world and humbly acknowledge our intellectual inferiority.

The composition of *Verité* bears internal evidence of being written by some one connected with Messrs. Russell & Co. We think, if their name *must* appear in print, that it would answer their purpose better to give a short and clear account of the affair over their own signature than to have their name bandied to and fro in our columns by such bunglers as *Verité* and *California*. Unless these gentlemen pay more attention to their style the public will take little interest in their productions except as presages of an article in reply from the *Vigilance Committee*. We hope for the reappearance of that body in our columns at no distant date, with a searching examination of *Verité's* argument on the merits of the case.

In conclusion we take passing notice of *California* to observe that if his allusions are aimed at the peculiarities of the supposed *Vigilance Committee* he is much mistaken. That gifted writer is still unknown and unsuspected. Shrouded in the welcome obscurity of his *nom de plume* he is a living witness that a merchant may be also a scholar with advantage to his mercantile pursuits, that in the retirement he loves after the close of business hours, he may, from the loopholes of retreat, keep a keen and practised eye on passing events, be ever ready to plunge into the eddying stream of this rapid age, and if unable to check its tide or control its movement, yet swim in the current with sinewy arm, and shape his own course with skill towards safety and success.

The Proclamation of the King of Siam to which we drew attention last week, is well deserving further consideration, in connection with Chinese Policy and our interests in these Eastern Seas. Although Siam is a tributary of China, yet in all that relates to its external relations and internal polity, it is in effect an independent State; and very differently circumstanced to Thibet where the Governing Power is under total subjection, and acts only as the Emperor at Pekin dictates. Our desire therefore to enter into closer communication, and more cordial relations with the King of Siam, can meet with no obstacle from the Chinese Court, however little they might approve of any steps in that direction. We would fain indeed draw closer the ties between us and China also; and the interests of both nations may very essentially depend, at no distant period, upon our being enabled to do so, as these would certainly be best consulted *now*, by a more friendly and less distrustful policy on the part of China: but all efforts to attain this end for the present must prove abortive, from causes which fortunately either do not exist in Siam—or if they exist, are deprived, by the personal character and mental acquirements of the King, of any commanding influence. To enumerate the obstacles to a more frank and mutually advantageous intercourse—Political and Commercial with China, is to indicate the facilities that exist for the attainment of this end in Siam. These may indeed be summed up under two heads. First the total ignorance of the Chinese Emperor and his servants, of the Resources, the Power, the Wants and the Interests of European States in connection with China, and their true objects in seeking to place their relations on a more liberal footing: and Secondly ignorance, not less complete and deplorable, of the wants and desires of his own subjects, and the limits imposed on the most absolute Sovereign, not only by the interests and passions of a people—but by the laws of Demand and Supply, which over-ride all laws of merely human contrivance. From this ignorance at the fountain head, flow through a thousand channels, the evils which surround our relations with China; and as there is no hope of enlightening the Emperor, from the obstinacy with which he refuses all direct communication and means of access to him—so is there no hope of amelioration save by such acts and arguments as can alone avail, with those who are not open to conviction, and can neither be persuaded nor entreated. He who will not listen to reason, be he Prince or Peasant lays himself open to a resort to Force—and inevitably provokes it, if the object be important, and the opponent neither wanting in strength nor courage. In this position the Emperor of China now stands, and to all appearance is obstinately bent on standing, until "convinced against his will," by the only arguments he leaves it open to the Powers of the West to employ.

The King of Siam stands in a very different position—honourably distinguished from all other Rulers of Oriental race, by the acquisition of our language, and a knowledge of the literature—the science, and the civilization of Europe, he is well qualified to form an enlightened opinion as to what may best consist with the true interests of his own Kingdom and those of other States. The obstacles to be experienced therefore in any negotiations with *Phrabard-Somdetch*, for a liberal and mutually advantageous Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Siam, are those with which he will himself have to contend, in overcoming the prejudices and selfish interests of his ministers and the nobles; who are now enriched by monopolies, at the expence of the nation and its commerce. That these obstacles may for a time indeed prove serious, is much to be feared from all the information that has reached us. The King is far in advance of the best informed of his Ministers, and however absolute or despotic his power, he may see the necessity of not too rudely disregarding, either the interests or the prejudices of those around him. These can fall back at any time upon the bulk of the nation steeped in ignorance, Oriental in their habits and prejudices, and but little capable of understanding the beneficial tendency of his acts, and as little disposed to welcome any violent changes, in the National policy, to the apparent benefit of Foreigners. Notwithstanding difficulties of this nature we cannot but rejoice that Sir James Brooke, as we learn by a letter from the Foreign Office addressed to the Manchester Commercial Association last March, is to proceed to Siam this autumn, "for the purpose of endeavouring to place the commercial intercourse between England and Siam on a satisfactory footing". Looking to the known predilection of the King for Europeans, and Englishmen more especially, and the desire generally attributed to him to extend the commerce of Siam with Great Britain, we conceive the negotiator will have an excellent field for the display of Diplomatic talent, in reconciling the demands suggested by the interests of our commerce, with those of a very different tendency which the interests of the nobles and the prejudices of the people will naturally dictate to the King. A compromise between the conflicting elements may be all which in the first instance it would be wise to seek—for in grasping at too much we may be in danger of obtaining too little, and rendering the good will of the Sovereign even, inoperative. *Nec temere nec timide* should be the motto for our ambassador, as one best adapted to the actual circumstances. We would not be too sanguine; but to us it seems all important that we should profit by the favourable conjuncture the accession of such a Prince as Phrabard-Somdetch offers, to establish new relations of amity and commerce with the Siamese. Of a kindred race with the Chinese,—tributaries of the Emperor, and with a large and free intercourse between the subjects of each; no better or more desirable opportunity could possibly have arisen for teaching the Emperor of China and the Emperor's subjects, (by example better than by precept which experience proves to be unavailing,) *how certainly and advantageously the most friendly and unrestricted relations may be entered into and maintained with Great Britain by an Eastern State and an Oriental race.* He may read in the result of our present efforts, the lesson so much needed for his own safety, that whatever may be the distinctive differences between the civilization of the East and the West, there is nothing *necessarily* hostile or in compatible in these elements:—That it may be in the power of enlightened and honest rulers to avert a collision, which without such intervention seems imminent, while all history proves the result must be disastrous to the least advanced—to the East and not to the West; and that it may be possible even to convert all the seeds of distrust and danger, springing from their ill governed contact, into elements of greater power by an amalgamation, and a fusion of the best properties of both. As in the natural resources of the two hemispheres many products may be borrowed from the one to enrich the other, so in the Civilization and Polity of each, there may be found fructifying principles, and a susceptibility of adaptation to the wants of both races, at present unsuspected, by which each will in turn be enriched and improved. The present policy of China tends to provoke hostile collision, and if unchanged must ere long render it inevitable, and defer indefinitely or perhaps for ever, the fusion so ardently to be desired in the interests of humanity. Yet the course taken by the present Emperor and his advisers may, however blindly followed, be productive of some good. It affords an opportunity which all Western States have improved—and Great Britain having the largest interests at stake more especially—an opportunity of demonstrating to Chinese and all Eastern races, our reluctance to resort to violence, or to enforce by armies the plainest Treaty rights. The opportunities indeed afforded by the short sighted policy and bad faith of the Chinese rulers, of proving how great is this repugnance to appeal to the *ultima ratio*, are too many and of too frequent occurrence, to leave any room for doubt on this head. However injurious for the time to our commercial interests and our national dignity, this policy on the one part and on the other may be, it will scarcely escape the King of Siam, who we are told receives and reads our leading Newspapers and Reviews, that more convincing proof could not be given by Great Britain, *of the essentially pacific character of her policy in the East.* Whatever may have been our past career in these seas, and with whatever lust of conquest our annals may be stained, it has long ceased to be either our desire or our interest, to acquire new territories or governing responsibilities. When we have drawn the sword it has, for the last century at least, been upon compulsion, and not of our own free will—and it has never left the scabbard, in India in Burmah or in China, until the obstinate bad faith and treachery of Oriental Potentates, made it a measure of self defence and of necessity. The present conflict in Burmah is an instance. How has it been provoked? By what oppression and insolence, and by how many acts of reiterated and unredressed wrong upon British Subjects?—He cannot fail to see that so far from isolation and an exclusive Policy securing *safety* and *peace* to *an Eastern State*, it tends directly to *provoke hostility and danger*, in the present day. All this must be well known to the present Ruler of Siam, and he will do us the justice therefore to believe, that in entering into friendly negotiations with him, we neither seek territorial aggrandizement nor exclusive advantages of any kind, political or commercial; but such mutual interchange of the superfluities of both countries, upon fair and equitable terms, as shall equally tend to enrich the seller and the purchaser—and upon these conditions alone, can any permanent relations of peace and commerce exist, between different nations.

We nothing doubt, that with his ample means of information as to what is passing in the world around him, he will see in our forbearance and patience, under a virtual abrogation of our treaties with China, and the obstinate refusal of the Emperor to enter into direct communication with Foreign Powers, by which all the impending danger of a continued isolation might be averted, a conclusive proof of the sincerity and the earnestness of our desire peacefully to pursue our commercial objects and to avoid, *if possible*, all acts of hostility, though in vindication of the clearest rights affecting our interests as a trading nation. If, which he cannot doubt, we possess as a military power a giant's strength, he must also see how loath we are to use it even in defence of our interests, and upon very serious provocation. And with this conviction he can have no misgivings in frankly meeting our overtures for the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce and Amity.

If it only answers this end then, it will be some compensation for what we suffer in China—but the experience of the Rulers of this latter country in respect to *Opium* will not be thrown away upon the present *Sovereign. He will have seen as indeed his Proclamation we think shows, that there are things*—

> "Which all the King's horses
> And all the King's men"

cannot accomplish, and that the effort to those who persist in such bootless enterprize, is only fraught with humiliation and danger. In China as in Siam there are men who prefer Opium to Gold, and hold profit in higher estimation than Imperial Edicts—and unless men's hearts and human nature can be changed by human Laws, all legislation against a nation's vices is a weak invention—where these are in their nature private and affecting only the individual addicted. Better may the Emperor of China employ his surplus energies in attempting to stop the course of the Yellow River, or to dam up its sources, than in seeking to compel his subjects to forego the use of a stimulus they are determined to have and to enjoy. It is neither in the power of the Governments of Great Britain or China—nor of both combined to effect any real good by repressive measures. The stream may be kept within safer limits by the legalization of the Trade, but it cannot be stopped, and the attempt to effect this impossible end, is only fraught with danger and mischief to all who come within the circle of operation, from the Emperor to his meanest subject. On the Emperor of China, unfortunately for him—and it may be for his dynasty, this lesson is thrown away; and he still pursues his purblind course, converting a traffic he is wholly powerless to prevent, into a source of prejudice to his own authority, and an obstacle to more amicable and unrestricted, and therefore *safer* relations with Western States. The legalization of opium by licenses to certain dealers, removes in a great measure this impediment to a beneficial treaty of commerce with Siam; while free access to every part of the Kingdom; and though last not least, to the King himself, supplies the *essential conditions of such a Treaty*;—the want of which in China will in all probability lead to the dictation of another, under the guns of a British fleet—in which *these shall form the first and most important articles.*

Siam may however, let us hope, be destined to become the wedge, which by force of example will gradually cause the hard closed gates of the Chinese Empire to open of themselves. If not, sooner or later, it will inevitably meet with the same fate as its prototype the oyster, and come to an untimely end. Either Great Britain, or some other Western Power, adopting Pistol's motto, and in despair of inducing a voluntary relaxation of its closing valves will say, to Heen Fung or his successor—

> "Why then this world's mine oyster
> Which I with sword will open."

But it is assuredly not the interest of Heenfung or any successors he may ever have, to drive his Foreign allies to this extremity—for the blade is strong and the shell is weak, while the fish inside, is but a helpless leviathan!

We are glad to be able to refer our readers to the clear and ample statement of one party to the disputed Tea purchase, we hope the other will do the same, when the public will have the means of forming an unbiassed judgment of the whole transaction:—till then we shall refrain from further comment.

We had purposed to have given earlier insertion to an important Letter and Report, on the alleged adulteration of Pale Ales by Strychnine. It is not however now too late—the refutation is complete and requires no laboured comment to be added.

The use of Malt liquors, and this highly esteemed Ale especially, is so extensive throughout the East, that we gladly give a flat contradiction to an assertion that has been made without the slightest foundation to rest upon—and which the labours of Professors Graham and Hoffmann, have so satisfactorily, so triumphantly, shown to be *absolutely impossible.*

The letter and report alluded to, will be found in our columns and are well worth perusal.

Rev. Mr. Peet and Family.—We are extremely happy to learn that letters received from Amoy announce the fact that Mr. Peet and his family, at Fuh-chau, are safe. The house was carried off by the flood but the inmates escaped.

We have been favoured which a file of the latest *Polynesian* papers, by the kindness of Mr. Hooper. A heavy drought during the last year had caused a great loss in the crops.

We understand that private advices, invite settlers in San Francisco to go to Port Philip, for, parties who have worked at the California Mines, (now in Port Philip,) state that Gold is so plentiful there, that it is found in pounds in Australia, whereas only ounces could be obtained in the California diggings.

We are glad to learn that a few of the old members of the now extinct Regatta Club, propose getting up some amusement for themselves and the community (especially the fair portion of it), to take place on a "picked" day about the middle of next month.

The present temperature is most favourable for the fine and healthful exercise of Rowing, and as we have now some crack boats on the River, lately arrived from the South, and some new aspirants for aquatic fame in regular training, a pleasant afternoon's recreation may be anticipated, when the arrangements for this "impromptu" Regatta are completed.

On Wednesday evening last, a very well contested match was pulled, between the "Edith" a celebrated Clipper from Canton, and the "Buffalo," being the first appearance of the latter AS A CLIPPER—both crews pulling double sculls. The distance was from the E-Ho Jetty to the Red House, and after a close Race, the Buffalo proved the winner by two lengths. *Time*—a few seconds over eleven minutes, against a strong flood Tide.

Shanghae, 8th *Sept.*, 1852.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Your leading article of Saturday last adverted to an occurrence in which we are interested, requesting further information as to the circumstances, we, therefore, beg to hand you what we believe to be a strictly correct statement of the facts.

The Yih-heang chop, 2,089 packages of Green Tea was purchased by us of a Broker named Lengu on the 11th ulto., and subsequently bought at a higher figure by Messrs. Russell & Co., through another broker.

On the 25th, Lengu informed us that a boat-load of about 500 packages of this Tea had come down, and was lying off the Chinese Custom-house near the East Gate; that he believed the other broker intended to get possession of it the next morning, and he requested us to apply at once for its detention by the Chinese Authorities until the proper ownership of the Tea was settled. We waited on H. B. M.'s Consul and requested him to acquaint the Taoutae that the Chop was in dispute, and to desire him to hold it until it was ascertained to whom it rightfully belonged: the same night, however, this first boat-load was seized by some of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s servants, assisted by some thirty of armed Canton ruffians, and the Tea taken into their Godowns by about two o'clock in the morning, as well as some coolies of Lengu's, whom he had sent to watch that the Tea was not removed. The next day we made an application to Messrs. Russell & Co. (No. 1) for delivery of the Tea: these gentlemen in answer offered to delay shipment if we would give an assurance of having the Teaman's signature (No. 2). It has not been our practice to get any signature but the Broker's, and we therefore could not in our reply (No. 3) give that assurance. Messrs. Russell & Co. forthwith shipped the Tea and the remainder of the Chop as it subsequently came into their possession.

A communication from H. B. M.'s Consul informed us that Messrs. Russell & Co. alleged that the Chop was settled by them in the forenoon of the day upon which we purchased it, and also that it was customary in all *well conducted* English and American firms to obtain the Teaman's signature. The first alleged fact we conceive must be a mistake, until we are informed of the *day of the month* in which Messrs. Russell & Co. settled the Tea; the circumstance of their paying a higher price than we did renders it highly improbable that they were the first purchasers. The second statement we can deny positively; nine-tenths of the Tea settled here is upon the signature of the Broker solely; two or three houses occasionally get the Teaman's signature also, but even with them it is not an invariable custom.

When the Tea was all shipped off, Messrs. Russell & Co. stated their readiness to submit the matter to arbitration, engaging to pay any damages awarded provided it should appear that we were the parties entitled to the Chop. Arbitration however could no longer afford justice: the question was to whom did the Tea justly belong, and not what compensation should be given to us for being unjustly deprived of it: what arbitrators could decide what such compensation ought to be? should it be the extra price paid by Messrs. Russell & Co., or that which would procure a similar Chop, or the profit the Tea might give above our contract? Moreover the parties to whom we had advised the purchase of that Chop, upon finding that they do not get it, may very naturally say to us—"We must confide our future orders to" "Messrs. Russell & Co. and not to you, as they" "evidently have facilities for securing desirable" "Teas after other parties have bought them," "which you do not possess."

We shall refrain from offering any opinion as to the propriety of a man sitting as judge in his own case, or upon the proceedings adopted by Messrs. Russell & Co. and the U. S Acting Vice-Consul in this affair: the circumstances of the case are now fairly before the public and they can form their own opinion of its merits.

We subjoin the correspondence above referred to and are, sir, your most obedient servants,

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

(*No.* 1.)

Shanghae, 26*th August*, 1852.

Messrs. Russell & Co.
Shanghae.

Gentlemen,—We are informed that a portion of the Yik-heang Chop of Green Tea has been taken into your Godown: we beg to apprize you that this Chop was purchased by us prior to your settling it, and that we are prepared to establish our claim. We therefore request that you will deliver the Tea to us, and shall feel obliged by your informing us whether or not you are prepared to do so.—We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

(*No.* 2.)

Shanghae, *August* 26*th*, 1852.

Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Shanghae.

Gentlemen,—You are rightly informed that a portion of the Yik-heang Chop of Tea has been taken into our Godowns. As this was done with the consent of the owner with whom we settled the Chop in person, and obtained his signature to the settlement, we will not of course accede to your request to give up possession. If you will give us assurance that you hold a settlement Chop from the owner, or have his signature in your books we will delay shipment until the dispute as to the rightful purchaser can be fairly decided, but we cannot disarrange our business for a claim founded on simple priority of entry in your books, perhaps occasioned by the unauthorized sale of an irresponsible broker.—We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

RUSSELL & Co.

(*No.* 3.)

Shanghae, *August* 27*th*, 1852.

Messrs. Russell & Co.
Shanghae.

Gentlemen,—With reference to your offer to delay the shipment of the Yik-heang Chop until the rightful purchaser can be ascertained provided we have the Teaman's signature, we beg to state that the only signature to our contract is that of the selling broker, which the practice of the Port so far considers valid that three-fourths of the Tea purchased at this place is upon the broker's signature solely.

Whether or not the Broker who sold the Tea to us, exceeded his power in so doing is a question under the consideration of the Taoutae; if it should appear that he was in a position to conclude a sale, we cannot admit that the absence of the Teaman's signature as a subsequent confirmation invalidates our claim to the Tea as the first purchaser.

We have not alluded to the mode in which possession of the Tea was obtained, because although a parcel of Canton men armed with swords, knives, and other weapons, in the middle of the night attacked the Coolies in the boat and brought it to your jetty, we cannot suppose that this act of violence was under your sanction, even though some of the men implicated in the matter were your servants: the result however has been that you obtained the Teas which if left to be awarded according to what is just might have come into the hands of the original purchaser.—We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

(*No.* 4.)

Shanghae, *August* 27*th*, 1852.

Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Shanghae.

Gentlemen.—We have your letter of to-day, and as you cannot give as the assurance we require we shall not delay shipment of the Yik-heang Chop of Tea.

With reference to your last paragraph, which is somewhat obscure to us, if you refer to the recovery of a boat-load of the Tea from the hands of a party of Ladrones, it gives us satisfaction to inform you, that it was done by our order, and by our servants at the request of the owner of the Tea.—We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

RUSSELL & Co.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—The article in your last week's paper relative to a matter in which the rights of this community are involved, and in which you endorse the statements of a correspondent under the signature of Vigilance Committee; contains so much of personal rancour, and so many palpable untruths, that some notice should be taken of it in justice to those concerned. The case is too flagrant to be passed by absolutely without notice. I appeal to your sense of integrity as an editor to insert the following observations in reply; for in whatever contempt a particular newspaper may be held, few men despise altogether the power of the press. When you commenced the last year with a declared, and I doubt not a sincere resolution to avoid personalities, I was ready to hope for every thing from your new born zeal, and for the future steadiness of your adhesion to truth when the character of any individual was brought in question. Your continued departure from these principles I trace to a prejudiced bias of opinion, but I am ready to make due allowance for your inexperience. To the same influence I attribute it, that you have descended not only to take an unfair view of the position of particular persons, but to become interested in the malignant passions of others. Too often have you allowed common sense to be sacrificed to such passions and prejudices. These sentiments like those of your own now under criticism, may be offensive, but unlike them they are true. May the lesson you now receive guard you in future from such excesses as I have characterized. By endorsing the communication of Vigilance Committee you have become responsible for its untruths. This communication I look upon as flowery and unmeaning so far as concerns any parties at all acquainted with the facts. As regards others however, we must look upon it as meaning exactly what it professes. The consequences deserve to be considered. The partiality of your friends may balance the goodness of your heart against the defects of your understanding, but I wish to call your attention to the responsibility of your situation with regard to those who are not prepared to make such liberal allowance. I write for your good. Banish from your mind those unworthy opinions with which some interested persons have labored to possess you, and prepare yourself for a favorable reception of the truth. All the power of words with which your correspondent is so graced, cannot palliate the admission into your columns of the contribution signed Vigilance Committee which I pronounce to be a tissue of mis-statements unsupported by the shadow of a fact. To prove the correctness of these remarks, I will proceed to state the facts as they existed, in reviewing the verbose composition to which I have before alluded.

The Teas in question were on the way to Messrs. Russell & Co.'s godowns under orders from the owner, and in charge of his agents. Whilst in course of transmission the agents of the broker who had sold them to Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., attempted to take forcible possession, which coming to the knowledge of Messrs. Russell & Co., they sent assistance to secure the possession of the property which they had purchased from the owner. Application having been made by H. B. M. Consul on behalf of the interests of Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., answer was returned from Messrs. Russell & Co., that they would delay shipping the Teas provided Messrs. S., S. & Co., could furnish proof of having purchased them from the real owner. No such proof being forthcoming, the Teas were shipped in due course. No arbitration was proposed by Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., but had these been in a proper spirit, I am aware that such a course would have been readily assented to by Messrs. Russell & Co. In fact several days previous to the issue of your last publication, those gentlemen voluntarily and officially submitted a proposition for arbitration to H. B. M. Consul, and this notwithstanding that the Teas had been actually shipped off. Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co., certainly had the *right* to bring their case directly before the U. S. Consul to be decided under the supervision of impartial assessors. Why they preferred to call upon the Chinese authorities is unknown to me, but certain it is that even after they had done so Messrs. Russell & Co., made all reasonable overtures for a final arbitration. These facts it seems have been overlooked by your "masterly correspondent." The assertion that there was but one voice, and that the "voice of indignation and disgust" on this subject, is untrue. The flighty declamation relative to Mr. Griswold, though mis-represented, is only to be considered as an uncalled for exhibition of personal feeling unworthy of notice. Such allusions indicate a low order of scurrility which it is not necessary to treat in any other manner than the most profound contempt. The communication of Vigilance Committee carries absurdity on the face of it. The only redeeming point about it, is the unlimited command of its author over the most beautiful figures of speech. Bowie knives, revolvers, serpents, banks, bishops, princes, ostriches, Neronian decrees and Herodian proceedings, dance through his brain in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion. Apart from this it is the most extraordinary piece of bare-faced impudence that was ever imposed even upon the eyes of your readers. It accuses the U. S. A. Vice-Consul of subverting the cause of justice in order to advance his private interest. Upon what foundation? I answer suspicion, backed by personal malignity. Untruths without number are called in to support false premises. Let me tell you sir, that it is necessary to establish the truth of your propositions before you draw inferences from them. Prove your statements before you arrive at wicked conclusions. In any *truth* I will agree with Vigilance Committee, will agree with him that it is highly unbecoming for any one in authority to tamper with the power of his office. But is it not the most impudent kind of sorcery to attempt to blind us with the smoke, without convincing us that the fire has existed? Should other than profound contempt, be the result of charges built upon such a sandy foundation? Such proceedings are unworthy the gravity and dignity of the press, and to what pernicious purposes they may be applied hereafter, well deserves your most serious consideration.

As your correspondent proposes to continue this subject, let me conclude with advising him to confine his observations to facts only, in which case he will not again come under the notice of, sir, your obedient servant,

VERITÉ.

Shanghae, 8th September, 1852.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—As there is some difficulty in answering a man without a name, I must, with a story, introduce a few remarks I have to make upon a communication which appears in your last number. "In Marblehead, where I was raised, there was a tempting apple orchard which suffered from the depredations of a school near by. To save his fruit the owner hired an idle old fellow of mendicant habits to watch, with a stout stick, behind the wall; unfortunately he was given to sleep and the boys robbed with impunity during his naps: waking him up with a missile of some sort as soon as the mischief had been done. The old fellow starting up and seeing them, as he thought, in full retreat from an unsuccessful attempt, would, to their great delight, shake his stick and shout, I am vigilant boys, I am vigilant. From this habit, and the fact of his having no hair "where the hair ought to grow" he received the cognomen of "vig-baldy"—an abreviation of vigilant old bald head. By this designation I will for want of a better, take the liberty of calling your respectable correspondent Vigilance Committee, though I am ignorant of his age and condition.

I Mr. Editor, am truly a Vigilance Committee man, and if there is any sight which does my heart good, it is that of a rascal hanging out of a Warehouse window. I have not been here many days, and am not acquainted with many faces, so on reading a letter, which, at the first blush chimed in so well with my own principles of action, I thought, "here's a brick and I am the man to help him—but let us first see this half dragon, half Acting Vice-Consul—half Horse—half Alligator." I sallied out and found—not at all the genus on which we were accustomed to operate in California. So I held back from opening up an acquaintance with my intended friend until I could make enquiries. The result of my investigation is, Mr. Editor, that if "vig-baldy" was in California, he would probably be called upon to justify himself against a charge of impudently attempting to mislead an intelligent public by telling one half of a story, and for using, to its disgrace, a signature to which he had not the least right or title. Let me tell the would be Vigilant that "California Law and Rocky Mountain Justice," require to have both sides of a question. The "one voice of indignation and disgust" he pretends to have heard seems to have been his own solo, assisted perhaps by the pipe of those who lost, for to lose, right or wrong, is always disgusting—let those laugh who win.

As I can hardly suppose "Baldy" to have written without being possessed of the facts of the case, which seem to be so well known to the community generally, I would propound to him the following queries—

At whose expense were the 50 coolies retained who in the first instance seized the Boat: turned out the conductor: and from whom Messrs. Russell & Co.'s men recovered it?

Who placed the whole matter in the hands of the Chinese Authorities, and beyond the reach of arbitration?

What constitutes "greatest possible despatch in shipping Teas? If in Baldy's establishment 4 days are required for sending off 500 packages, he would 'nt do for California, even as a Merchant.

In Baldy's allusion to the absent Consul I see only a kick at a dead lion. His ferocious remarks in connection with Bowie knives and revolvers will no doubt intimidate the Consul from making any answer upon his return. The promised elucidation of the American Consular system will, of course, be given in the same elegant and dignified style, but, I hope he will not by a continued "incognito," prevent the Consular officers from benefiting by his lessons in dignity: respectability: and "holding up their skirts."

CALIFORNIA.

The following letter came to hand, just time enough for insertion; we have no space to make any comment, but hope it will elicit the information sought.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

My Dear Sir,—Since the issue of your paper of July 31st, containing letters of thanks to some of the kind friends who assisted in relieving the American ship, the *Eclipse*, from an unpleasant situation, I have been watching with interest, as each number of your interesting paper appeared, to see if any one acquainted with the circumstances of the case would not ask you to do justice to another party, whose assistance was not only *not acknowledged* but positively denied. I refer to the Officers and Men of the U. S. Sloop-of-war *Plymouth*. Unless I was misinformed, assistance was *given* by these individuals, *once* when the attempt proved unsuccessful, and *again* on the very night when the ship was relieved. In the issue of your paper of August 7th, there appeared a complaint, and a very just one too, that thanks were not accorded, where they more properly belonged, to those who accomplished the work. Now, sir, if One who assisted them was right in asking for part of the thanks, on his own behalf, will not your readers allow one, who from personal observation and information on the spot, can testify that on the night of the 29th July, assistance was rendered, to ask as a right that this assistance be acknowledged, not on my own behalf, but on behalf of those who do not defend themselves, when charged with a want of *generosity?* If it be made to appear, that the Commander of the U. S. Sloop-of-war *Plymouth* did not render any assistance before that fortunate night, then may it possibly be charged to his account that the ill fated vessel lay so long in her perilous situation, but if assistance was rendered, as I am persuaded was the case, may I not ask for a reason why it was not acknowledged, which will satisfy all who wish the deserving to receive, if nothing more,

SIMPLE JUSTICE.

Shanghae, 10th Sept., 1852.

JOTTINGS ON THE SCIENCE OF THE CHINESE.

ARITHMETIC.

(Continued from No. 108.)

At the beginning of the seventh century, a treatise on trigonometry was published by 趙爽 Chaou Tchwang, called the 周髀筭經 *Chow pe swan king* "Arithmetical classic of the Chow trigonometry." This however is said to be but a subsequent edition of a very much older work, which is looked upon as the original native production on trigonometry.

In the seventh century 甄鸞 Chin Lwan wrote a treatise called the 五經筭術 *Woo king swan shuh* "Arithmetical rules of the Five classics," embodying the various problems alluded to in the Yih-king, Shoo-king, She-king, Le-ke, Chun-tsew, Heaou-king and Lun-yu. A commentary was written on this work by 李淳風 Le Chun-fung.

About the same time as the preceding, 張邱建 Chang Kew-keen wrote his 筭經 *Swan king* "Arithmetical classic," the conciseness of the text of which, it is said, renders it difficult to be understood. Several authors of celebrity have undertaken to write commentaries on and illustrate it.

Towards the close of the eighth century 王孝通 Wang Heaou-tung, an imperial librarian during the Tang dynasty, issued his 緝古筭經 *Tseih koo swan king* "Arithmetical classic of ancient formulæ," with a commentary by himself; it consists of 20 problems on solid mensuration, in illustration of the 5th of the Nine Sections. The text is said by natives to be very abstruse. An edition of this work was published at Soo-chow in 1803 with all the problems worked out at full length and explained by 張敦仁 Chang Tun-jin.

During the Tang dynasty, a Buddhist priest named 一行 Yih-hing was raised to power, in consequence of his mathematical attainments. His works on Astronomy, Arithmetic, the Variation of the magnetic needle, and kindred subjects have gained him a lasting reputation. It was probably about or before this time, that the Chinese received what little they seem to have got from India. Several of the highest terms in their series of numbers evidently bespeak an Indian origin, as 恒河沙 *Hang-ho-shaou*, literally "Sands of the Ganges" =10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 extending to 53 places of figures, 阿僧祇 *A-seng-che*, reaching to 57 places, &c.

During the Sung dynasty, which lasted from 950 to 1280, several authors of note appeared. Among others 秦九韶 Tsin Kew-chaou about 1240 published the 數書九章 *Soo shoo kew chang* "Nine sections of the art of numbers."

Ten years later 楊輝 Yang Hwuy published a work entitled 詳解九章筭法 *Tseang keae kew chang swan fa*, "Explanation of the arithmetic of the Nine Sections," besides 詳解日用筭法 *Tseang keae jih yung swan fa* "Explanation of arithmetic for daily use," and 乘除通變本末 *Shing choo tung pien pun muh* "Complete treatise on the mutations of multiplication and division." The works of the last-mentioned two authors were republished in Shanghae three years since.

At the commencement of the Yuen dynasty, about 1300 郭守敬 Ko Show-king made considerable improvements on the methods of calculation hitherto adopted. The introduction of spherical trigonometry is ascribed to him, and although his production is now lost, there is still a work published in the Ming dynasty called 弧矢筭術 *Hoo she swan shuh* "Arithmetical rules for arcs and versed-sines," embodying his principles with illustrations.*

During the Yuen dynasty 李冶 Le Yay published 測圓海鏡 *Tsih yuen hae king* "Mirror of the mensuration of circles," in which a species of algebra is applied to the solution of problems in trigonometry. While this dynasty was in power, it is probable that some improvements may have been introduced by the Arabs, as we know that they held much intercourse with China at that time.

It appears however that many of their books on science which they introduced, were not translated into the native language, and consequently remained a dead letter after they were bequeathed by their original possessors. Some of these were found in the imperial library on the accession of Hung Woo the founder of the Ming dynasty. This monarch employed two of his ablest scholars, with the aid of Mahommedan officers to translate them, but the subject was altogether so foreign to their attainments and the terms employed beyond their comprehension, that there is reason to think that the result of their labour would be but an unprofitable production. When they had completed their task, the book was called the 乾元先聖之書 *Keen yuen seen shing che shoo* "Book of the former sages on the Celestial origin." This book is now unattainable, but there is ground to believe that it was the translation of some works on Algebra.

In the earlier part of the Ming dynasty, arithmetical science seems to have been at a very low ebb, scarcely any work of importance having appeared, although several books were written on the manipulation of the abacus and its application to the various formulæ; so that on the arrival of the Jesuit missionaries in the seventeenth century, their recently perfected theories had the advantage of comparison with the native science at one of the most unfavourable periods of its history.

It is by no means an easy task to arrive at the exact meaning of most of the books here mentioned, for little assistance towards their interpretation can be gained from the ordinary run of teachers; few general principles are given, but they are left to be deduced from a variety of examples, and these for the chief part are stated with most perplexing brevity, besides being burdened with a number of obsolete terms and antiquated allusions; a separate rule is generally given for every problem, but a careful analysis of the various examples will enable the student to gain an insight into the principles they illustrate.

(To be continued.)

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* It is asserted in Murray's China vol. 3 p. 259 that previous to his time, the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of the circle had not been known nearer than 3 to 1. This is a mere figment.

ALLSOPP'S BITTER ALE.

(From the Morning Advertiser, April 29.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING ADVERTISER.

Sir,—The question of the adulteration of pale ale, or bitter beer, by a deadly poison called strychnine, having lately occasioned some anxiety in the public mind, I take the liberty to forward you a copy of a joint report made by Professor Graham, of University College, and Dr. Hoffmann, Professor of the Royal College, of Chemistry, on the subject; from which it appears that the scandal propagated was not only utterly unfounded and untrue, but impossible.

Permit me to direct your attention to two points; first, that M. Payen made a very different assertion from that imputed to him in respect to the large manufacture of strychnine, and its importation at present into this country; and, secondly, that so far from the test for detecting its presence being difficult if not impossible, the means for such detection are at once ready and unfailing.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY ALLSOPP.

Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, April 27.

Report upon the alleged Adulteration of Pale Ales by Strychnine, by professors Graham and Hoffmann.

"London, *April* 26*th*, 1852.

"Having undertaken at the request of Mr. Allsopp, an inquiry into the purity of bitter beer, with particular reference to its alleged adulteration by strychnine, we now submit the results which we have obtained upon the subject.

"Strychnine, or strychnia, the alleged substitute for the hop, is a fine crystallizable substance, extracted from *nux vomica*, and belonging to the class of vegetable principles termed alkaloids, of which quinine from Peruvian bark, and morphine from opium, are the most familiar examples. These substances, although susceptible of the most valuable medical application in small doses, are generally speaking, remarkable for their energy as poisons, and for the intense bitterness of their taste; two properties which are developed in strychnine in the highest degree. Half a grain of the latter substance would poison, and the bitterness of the same minute quantity is perceptible in every drop of six or eight gallons of water, in which it is dissolved.

"It may be stated at once, that the quantity of strychnine which we find necessary to impart to beer the degree of bitterness possessed by pale ale is, for a gallon of beer one grain of strychnine, or double the fatal dose. The price of strychnine is about 16*s.* the ounce, which does not amount to so much as one penny per grain. Estimating the annual production of pale ale in Burton at 200,000 barrels, the strychnine required as a bitter would, however amount to 16,448 ounces, and cost £13.158 while nobody believes that so much as 1,000 ou[illegible] of strychnine are annually manufactured [illegible] the whole world. The bitterness obtained by means of strychnine is equal in degree to that of the hop, but very different in kind, and easily distinguished when the two bitters are compared. The bitter of the hop is immediate in its action upon the palate, is accompanied by a fragrant aroma, and soon passes off; whilst that of strychnine is not so instantaneous; but when the impression is once communicated, it is more lasting, and becomes from its persistence, like that of a metallic salt. The bitter of strychnine is, indeed easily distinguishable from that of the hop, when deliberately tasted.

"Still it would be highly desirable to be able to identify strychnine in beer, by the actual extraction of the substance, and the application to it of a chemical test of absolute certainty. Fortunately those poisons which have the most violent action upon the animal economy, possess often also the best marked reactions, or their physiological and chemical properties are equally salient. Thus, arsenic and hydrocyanic acid are the most easily detected of chemical substances; and strychnine proves to be not far behind them in this respect.

"A quantity of strychnine, not exceeding one 11,000th part of a grain, is tested and recognised to be strychnine in the following manner:—The powder is moistened with a single drop of undiluted sulphuric acid, and a small fragment of chromate of potash placed in the liquid. A beautiful and most intense violet tint immediately appears at the points of contact, and is speedily diffused over the whole liquid. Although most intense, the colour disappears entirely again in a few minutes. The admixture of the smallest quantity of organic matter, however, interferes with the success of the process. In order to apply the test, in operating upon a complex liquid like beer, the strychnine must first be extracted from the liquid and obtained in a pure or nearly pure condition. This difficulty, which appears at first considerable, may be readily surmounted, and the strychnine, if it really exist in beer, be separated, and its nature established in the most certain manner.

For this purpose, two ounces of ivory black, or animal charcoal, were shaken in half a gallon of beer to which half a grain of strychnine had been purposely added. After standing over night, the liquid was found to be nearly deprived of all bitterness, the strychnine being absorbed by the charcoal. The liquid was now passed through a paper filter, upon which the charcoal containing the strychnine was collected and drained.

"The next step was to separate the strychnine from the charcoal. This was readily effected by boiling the mixture for half an hour in eight ounces of ordinary spirits of wine, avoiding loss of alcohol by evaporation. The spirits, which now contained the strychnine, were next filtered, and afterwards submitted to distillation. A watery fluid remained behind, holding the strychnine in solution, but not sufficiently pure for the test. The final purification was accomplished by adding a few drops of potash to the watery fluid, and then shaking it with an ounce of ether. A portion of the ethereal solution evaporated upon a watch glass, left a withish solid matter of intense bitterness, and this was recognised to be strychnine, by giving the violet tint previously described, upon the application to it of sulphuric acid and chromate of potash.

(To be continued.)

We regret having to report the following outrage. Mr. Van Gennip, a gentleman engaged in Missionary labours, had been over at Shuck-pai-wan, early on the morning of Monday (yesterday), engaged in his duty. On his return from the above place, by the pass immediately over the hospital, Mr. Van Gennip, who was dressed in Chinese clothes, was attacked by two Chinamen from behind, one of whom gave him a severe wound on the back of his neck; he was afterwards wounded in several other places, and robbed of his over coat and shoes. From the serious nature of the wounds, Mr. Van Gennip cannot give at present a full statement of the attack. He made his escape from the robbers and ran down the hill in the direction of the Military hospital, where he arrived in a very exhausted state. The medical gentleman present Dr. Donald, immediately dressed the wounds, and gave every assistance that his skill and kindness could suggest. We learn that on the report of the case being sent to the Police Station, a party was despatched to scour the hills in search of the perpetrators of this brutal assault. We have just learned that one of the villains has been captured.—*Hongkong Register*, August 17.

We have received a few *California papers*, by the kindness of Captain Remmington, barque *Ala*, with dates to 23rd July—

A Crash—All Hands Overboard.—A large number of emigrants, from the recently arrived sailing vessels, were landing this morning on the steps leading down from the wharf, opposite Fallon & Gallagher's, on Pacific street, to the water. As usual a crowd of boatmen, carmen and hotel runners rushed down upon the somewhat fragile landing, to meet the travelers, and offer their services. An animated and bustling scene was presented: here were the wearied emigrants, with their trunks and boxes, thanking their stars that they were once more on *terra firma*—there a squad of cits trying to get a job—and around stood a number of curious spectators.

In the midst of the hubbub, a crash was heard—a rush followed, but before the luckless wights could regain the wharf, down went the overburdened steps, carrying men and luggage with them. Such floundering in the water was never seen—one fellow held on to his neighbor, who in turn grabbed for the nearest support—another clung to his trunk, and trusted to it as to an ark. After great commotion they were all fished out, none the worse for the mishap that had befallen them. They emerged upon the wharf, like half drowned rats, and after a few shakes, proceeded on their way rejoicing.—*San Francisco Daily Herald*, July 23.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Androklos*, from Hongkong—Spanish Stripes, 20 trusses—Long Ells, 13—Do. do., (300 pieces) 15 bales—Lead, (1,210 piculs) 1,512 pigs—Woollens, (15 bales) 300—Velvets, (duty paid in Canton) 112—Camlets, (1,689 changs) 140—Imitation Camlets, (764 changs) 100 pieces—Sugar, (1,500 piculs) 1,818 bags—Mats, 358—Twine, 16 bundles—Personal Stores, 313 packages.

For Re-exportation—Sweetmeats, 200 packages—Cassia, (250 bundles) 4,750 Mats—Silk, 3 packages.

Per *Frances Barclay*, from Liverpool—Grey Shirtings, 42,320—White Shirtings, 4,238 pieces—Dyed Cottons, (value Drs. 9,200) 140 pakges.—Printed Cottons, (value Drs. 1,200) 6 cases—Spanish Stripes, 280 changs—Fancy Cottons, (value Drs. 400) 200—Chintzes, 600 pieces—Personal Stores, 3 packages Linen—400 boxes Soap.

For Re-exportation—Printed Cottons, (1,475 pieces) 15 cases.

Per *Kitty*, from Amoy—Manila Ebony, 800—Rattans, 400 pls.—Sugar Candy, 720—Beche de Mer, 4 baskets—Birds nests, 2 boxes—Black Pepper, 200—Laka Wood, 60—Mangrove Bark, 30 piculs.

Per *Ararat*, from Singapore—Spanish Lead, (532 pls.) 620 pigs—Rattans, (438 piculs) 6,599 bundles—Beams, 875—Planks, 1,580—Rafters, 810 pieces, for Building purposes—Laka Wood, 65 piculs—Personal Stores, 13 packages.

Per *Mohawk*, from Hongkong—Long Ells, 6,000—Spanish Stripes, 2,331 changs, (duty paid in Canton)—White Lead, 80—Chulan, 20—Medicines, 60—Prussian Blue, 75—Snuff, 6—Wood, 7—Glass, 6—Do. Beads, 1—Paper, 6—Shoes, 1—Copper Goods, 5 cases—Personal Stores, 15 packages—Mats, 125 bundles.

Per *Sisters*, from Singapore—272 Slabs Tin, 150—Black Pepper, 300—Ebony, (119 logs) 300—Sapan Wood, (2,984 pieces) 410—Laka Wood, 400—Betel Nut, (86 bags) 80—Rattans, (3,024 bundles) 250 piculs—Sea Weed, (value Drs. 230) 84 baskets—Thread, (value Drs. 200) 6 bales.

For Re-exportation—Lead, 128 slabs—Iron Guns, 40 pairs—Shot, 30 bags—White Brocades, (150 pieces) 3—Chintz furnitures, (300 pieces) 6—Do. do., (700 pieces) 7 cases—Garrow Wood, 1—Beche de Mer, 1 basket—Black Birds nests, low quality, 1 box.

Per *La Felice*, from Amoy—Mangrove Bark, 200—Ebony, 1,700—Rattans, 160 peculs—Sheep Skins, (3 bales) 4,000 Skins—Sharks Fins, 6—Iron Rod, 500 peculs—Birds Nests, 3 cases.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

NOTICE.

B. F. WHITAKER,

BEGS to announce that he has commenced business as a SAIL MAKER on board the Hulk *WILLIAM THE IVth*. Any order for making New or Repairing Sails, will be promptly attended to, and executed on the most reasonable terms.

Hulk *William the IVth*,
Shanghae, 27th August, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper*.
J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter*.
Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY.

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price Dr. 1 each, on card or paper.

ALSO,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sep. 6	George E. Webster	A. bark	354	Grindlen	California	July 23	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 6	Ala	A. bark	460	Remmington	California	July 23	Ballast	Bull, Nye and Co.
" 10	Time	B. schr	133	Chape	Woosung	Sep. 10	Ballast	Thomas Lacy.
" 10	Affghan	B. ship	675	Sharp	Hongkong	Aug. 26	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sep. 6	Snow Squall	A. ship	742	Bursley	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
" 6	Mechanics Own	A. ship	540	Burgess	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.
" 8	John Bunyan	B. ship	466	Thomson	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 11	Howqua	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
" 11	Prince Charlie	B. bark	443	Kerr	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Affghan		Sep. 10	B. ship	675	Sharp	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ala	234	Sep. 6	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Androklos	3	Aug. 15	D. bark	355	Bruhn	Lindsay and Co.		
Ann Nelson	656	July 19	B. bark	404	Nelson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Aramingo	227	Aug. 10	A. ship	720	Silvester	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Ararat	669	Aug. 21	B. bark	293	Darley	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Astoria	220	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Smith, King and Co.		
Berenice	661	Aug. 8	B. bark	332	Cundy	Watson and Co.	Amoy	Early
Channing	231	Aug. 21	A. ship	535	Johnson	Smith, King and Co.	New York	Early
Clarissa	676	Aug. 29	B. bark	323	Ritchie	Smith, King and Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Early
Countess of Derby	675	Aug. 28	B. bark	325	Starich	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Countess of Seafield	662	Aug. 14	B. ship	450	Leask	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Imdt.
Crisis	660	Aug. 13	B. ship	426	Gibson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
Dewan	655	June 22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	Order.	At Woosung	
Earl of Chester	653	July 8	B. ship	517	Johns	Hargreaves and Co.		
Frances Barclay	664	Aug. 15	B. bark	240	Connibeer	Hargreaves and Co.		
George E. Webster	233	Sep. 6	A. bark	354	Grindlen	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Glenlyon		Aug. 21	B. bark	348	Robinson	P. & D.N. Camajee & Co.	At Woosung	
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. bark	385	Jones	Wetmore and Co.		
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Order.		
Kitty	666	Aug. 16	B. brig	200	McLean	Smith, King and Co.		
La Felice	677	Aug. 31	B. bark	194	Swan	Watson and Co.		
Lantao	229	Aug. 19	A. ship	495	Bradburry	Russell and Co.		
Mahomet Ali		Aug. 28	B. bark	351	Gallilee	Watson and Co.		
Neptuno	8	Aug. 1	Sp. brig	200	Cucullo	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Nestorian	230	Aug. 21	A. ship	697	Blish	Smith, King and Co.		
Palmetto	232	Aug. 27	A. bark	282	Potter	Russell and Co.		
Panic	672	Aug. 21	B. ship	449	Howard	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Prince Moskef		Aug. 30	R. bark			Augustine Heard & Co.		
Reindeer		Aug. 27	Hw. sch	161	Morrison	Order.		
San Benito	9	Aug. 21	Sp. brig	125	Domingues	Russell and Co.	Manila	In Dec.
Seaman's Bride	225	Aug. 10	A. ship	600	Myrick	Wetmore and Co.	New York	
Sisters	671	Aug. 21	B. brig	172	Godsball	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Singapore	3 weeks
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	549	Cave	Russell & Co.	New York	Soon
Time	678	Sep. 10	B. schr	133	Chape	Thomas Lacy.		
Trident	674	Aug. 26	B. bark	323	Lyall	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Velocity		Aug. 23	Sia. bq.		Morrison	Order.		
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Imdt.
[illegible]	611	June 11	B. bark	376	[illegible]	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Stewart	668	Aug. 21	B. ship	576	Jamieson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Wisconsin	226	Aug. 10	A. ship	942	Scott	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Imdt.
Witchcraft	228	Aug. 13	A. ship	1310	Rogers	Wetmore and Co.	New York	

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Science	A. ship	338	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William Hughes	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
John Knox,	London	290	May 2	1,841,100	225,660	1,551	....	....
Sea Witch,	London	336	" 6	2,251,750	....	482	1,200	....
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	" 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463	....	....
Abergeldie,	London	600	" 9	2,530,200	106,904	1,660	1,000	....
Gitana,	London	317	" 29	1,971,960	187,390	90	1,700	....
Rosamond,	Liverpool	365	June 2	2,704,060	182,540	1,492	....	....
Lockett,	Liverpool	376	" 5	4,409,197	51,535	1,464	....	....

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 9th September, 1852.

Although the average temperature of the past week has been considerably lower than that of the previous week, a glance at the table will shew that it is still considerably above the average of the corresponding week in three preceding years.

The crops continue to look well, and the cotton, bursting from its pods is being collected by the peasants.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

September.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
3	F.	30.04	29.99	29.88	85.0	79.5	N.E.	N.	0.00	0.01
4	S.	30.01	29.98	29.85	85.5	80.5	N.E. to E.	N.	0.00	0.21
5	S.	30.01	30.03	29.87	82.0	80.5	N. to N.N.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.31
6	M.	30.09	30.05	29.96	75.5	76.0	N.N.E.	S.S.E.	0.00	0.01
7	Tu.	30.18	30.06	30.04	78.0	79.0	N.N.E.	S.S.E. to S.	0.01	0.04
8	W.	30.16	30.05	30.03	82.5	81.0	E.S.E.	S.	0.00	0.00
9	Th.	30.11	30.04	30.96	83.0	79.5	[illegible] to S.E.	S.	0.00	0.39
Shanghae, 10th September, 1852.				Mean	81.6	79.1		Total	0.01	1.10

N. B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....		....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,431
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,582	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140.	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	578,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,513	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,376	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,093	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,331

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	239
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400.000	18,000,000	295

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens	Wool Bales
July 26	Hannibal,	576	London													465,342	1,204			
" 27	Challenger,	698	London													628,500	1,000			
" 29	Nightingale,	1063	London													382,161	2,373			
Aug. 2	John Bertram,	1080	London													474,490	3,451			
" 3	Duchess of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool													393,910	214			
" 10	Equator,	235	London													259,598				
" 12	Cambalu,	536	Liverpool													585,696	108	3 cases		
" 23	Helen Lindsay,	544	London													465,986	841			
" 23	Eclipse,	1222	London														610			
" 27	Niagara,	336	London													291,737	139			
" 31	Maranon,	568	London													567,480				
Sept. 2	Menam,	461	London													320,000	679			
" 8	John Bunyan,	466	London																	
" 11	Prince Charlie,	443	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Pieces	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods
Aug. 28	Candace,	398	New York																
" 29	Oriental,	1003	New York																
Sept. 1	Ariel,	598	New York																
" 6	Snow Squall,	742	New York																
" 6	Mechanics Own,	540	New York																
" 11	Houqua,	582	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														672	14 cases
Aug. 19	Audax,	150	Hongkong,														22	

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
July 27	Mohawk,	442	Sydney *via* Manila,													88,200			

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